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fathers, brothers and teachers, passed the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, that we, the pupils of the Imperial public schools, shall never raise our swords against, but shall emulate, the pupils of the public schools of the United States as perfect examples of brotherhood and sisterhood.

“*Resolved*, further, that we ask Dr. Miyakawa to personally hand our resolution to our sisters and brothers of the United States.’

“Y. MATSUDAIRA,

“Delegate, Sixth Grade, Tsukudo  
Public School, Tokyo, Japan.”

This is a noble example. But why cannot the school children of all countries be brought to adopt a similar resolution toward their fellow school children in all other countries? Might not war thus, in a single generation, be made forever afterwards impossible? Who will organize the School Children's Crusade against War?

### Massachusetts Ministers' Memorial and Remonstrance against Increase of the Navy.

The following memorial and remonstrance against further increase of the navy has just been sent to Congress, signed by nearly six hundred ministers and religious leaders of Boston and about twenty other Massachusetts cities. No such general manifesto from the clergy has, we think, ever before been made on any subject, at least not from Massachusetts. In some of the cities scarcely a minister was left who did not sign, and this was due in most cases to absence. Furthermore, the signatures were not perfunctory, but in a large majority of instances were made with readiness and even enthusiasm. There has been, we are informed from some places, a remarkable advance the past year in opposition to further increase of our navy and in favor of the peace movement in general. We have no doubt that this action of the Massachusetts ministry fairly represents the judgment of the clergy of the nation, if there were any way to get a universal expression of it.

“*To the Congress of the United States of America:*

“We, ministers of churches and leaders of various religious organizations in Boston and vicinity, constantly made aware of the hard financial struggles of the people, due to the greater cost of living, express our approval of the decrease in military and naval expenses recommended by the President in his recent annual message, and earnestly remonstrate against further increase of the navy.

“The fact that the United States, which has no enemies, but is on friendly terms with all nations, is spending more than thirty per cent. of its revenues, postal receipts not included, on preparations for war and nearly seventy per cent. for war purposes, if the expenses of past wars be included, or nearly \$400,000,000 a year, should in our judgment cause the national government to take

immediate action for the reduction of military and naval appropriations.

“We believe that the legal system already embodied in the Hague Conventions is adequate to meet the requirements of international justice, on an honorable, equitable and economic basis. We therefore urge the government to use its utmost influence to encourage resort to law in all cases of international dispute and to assist in improving the legal system of the nations by all means within its power.

“We commend the efforts of the Department of State to secure the establishment of the International Court of Justice projected by the second Hague Conference, and we urge the employment of all practicable means for the promotion of more perfect friendship between the United States and other countries, in order that money now spent on preparations for war may be devoted to the necessities of peace and build up the prosperity of the people.”

Ministers in other parts of the nation who desire to make their influence against militarism felt at the present important juncture at Washington, are urged to write personal letters immediately to their Congressman, or to send remonstrances signed as far as possible by all the clergymen in their neighborhood. A strong effort is being made by the peace party in both Houses of Congress to prevent the ordering of more than one new battleship this year, and they are confident that they will succeed if the people only come to their support. Of course, business men and all others interested should speak out also. Men of every class in the country are deeply and vitally involved.

### Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The following Act has been approved by the Massachusetts Legislature and went into effect on February 1 :

“AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY TO HOLD ITS MEETINGS OUTSIDE THE COMMONWEALTH.

“*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

“SECTION 1. The American Peace Society is hereby authorized to hold its meetings in any state or territory of the United States, in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere.

“SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.” [Approved February 1, 1910.]

Several considerations led the Society to make application to the Legislature for this addition to its charter. Being a Massachusetts corporation, it could not hold its business meetings outside of the Commonwealth without special legislation enabling it to do so.

The Society now has sixteen Branch and Auxiliary Societies in different sections of the nation, and will soon organize others. Its membership is extended through practically all the States. As the National Peace Society,

it initiates and helps to hold national and state arbitration and peace congresses from year to year. In view of this national character, it seemed advisable that the annual meetings of the Society should be held, a part of the time at least, away from Boston, especially in connection with the Peace Congresses, that members who cannot come to Boston may sometimes have opportunity to attend them, and thus have their interest strengthened and deepened. In this way it was believed that the knowledge of the character and work of the Society would be more widely extended and its efficiency in advancing the cause of peace considerably increased.

It has been decided, therefore, to hold the annual meeting this year at Hartford, Conn., on the 11th of May, in connection with the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress, which will be held there at that time. The hour and place of meeting will be announced in due time. We hope that the members of the Society, especially those in New England, will reserve the date and make their arrangements to attend the meeting, and also to participate in the Congress. It will be a most important occasion for all the peace workers of New England.

### Editorial Notes.

Maryland Peace Society.

On the 1st of February, at Baltimore, the Maryland Peace Society was organized, as a Branch of the American Peace Society, with a strong personal backing. The officers of the Society are Theodore Marburg, president; Edward C. Wilson, secretary; Richard J. White, treasurer. The vice-presidents are James Cardinal Gibbons, President Ira Remsen, Governor A. L. Crothers, Judge T. H. Morris, President E. A. Noble, Bishop J. G. Murray, Dr. John F. Goucher, Mayor J. Barry Mahool, Dr. William H. Welch and R. Brent Keyser. To these ten other vice-presidents will be added from other parts of the State. The directors of the new society are Richard J. White, Judge Henry D. Harlan, Eugene Levering, Judge Henry Stockbridge, Edward C. Wilson, Francis M. Jencks, Supt. James H. Van Sickle, Dr. C. V. Von Pirquet, Alford H. Hussey, Douglas M. Wylie, Alfred S. Niles, Bernard N. Baker, Frank N. Hoen and Jonathan K. Taylor. This is a strong body of men, all well known in Baltimore, and among them are several who have for some time been actively associated with the peace movement. Committees on finance, membership, publicity, speakers, and women's work have been appointed. The society will at once enter upon a canvass for membership, and ought easily in a few months to have at least five hundred citizens of Baltimore on its list, to say nothing of other parts of the State. It will carry on an active campaign in Maryland along the important lines on which all the peace societies are working.

The 22d of February, which, in addition to the 18th of May, has for several years been observed as a peace day by many of the peace societies of Europe, was again observed this year. The following identical resolution, with such additions as local societies cared to make, was voted in the various meetings:

*Whereas*, a system which trains men in the methods and practice of destroying human life is immoral;

*Whereas*, the burdens of taxation imposed upon the producers and the workmen of all nations, for the purposes of war, are becoming from day to day more crushing;

*Whereas*, the disastrous effects of expenditures which consume the national resources, to the detriment of the needy and the dispossessed, manifest themselves in the increased cost of living and in other evils which the states, for want of means, are powerless to remedy;

*Resolved*, by the friends of peace, met the 22d of February at \_\_\_\_\_, that an urgent appeal be made to the governments responsible for, as well as to those affected by, the crying evils caused by the armed peace, to convene with the least possible delay a conference the object of which shall be to organize a complete system of international law and order, and to adopt such measures as will bring about an arrest and gradual reduction of armaments. Such an agreement would be hailed by all classes of society, by the whole of humanity indeed, as an act of deliverance and of supreme blessing.

Peace Work in Japan.

Are the Japanese yet to lead the world in the establishment of permanent international peace? Just as strange things have happened. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in a recent letter from Yokohama to the *Boston Herald*, in which he declares that there is no country they respect so highly or like so well as ours, speaks as follows:

"One of the most significant meetings I was privileged to attend was a meeting of the Peace Society of Kyoto. Here were gathered in the Kyoto hotel, at a banquet that would have done credit to the Waldorf-Astoria, some twenty of the leading business and professional men of Kyoto, in many respects the second city of importance in the empire. The governor and mayor, though detained by illness, were represented by their deputies, and the president of the chamber of commerce and other leaders in the government, in the education and the business of the city, expressed themselves in the warmest terms towards America and Americans. They spoke of war between the two countries as an almost unthinkable crime.

"As the only foreigner present, aside from the Kyoto missionaries, who are members of this Peace Society, I replied as well as I could, and was made to say by the Japanese reporter the next morning that 'even if Japan took up arms against America, our country would never resent it.' Of course I never said this, nor would any other sane American; but I did say, what I think is strictly true, that I believe it would be hard to provoke